

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

QUERYING OF COPYRIGHT HOST, PRINTING OF COPYRIGHT
INFORMATION AND HOST REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT DATA

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an image processing
apparatus and method and to a storage medium for
10 implementing the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Recent improvements in the performance of color
15 copiers have been accompanied by the development of
functions which prevent the copying of banknotes,
securities such as stock certificates and bonds,
commuter passes, prize tickets and gold notes. (These
articles shall be referred to as "specific documents"
20 below.)

One method known as a technique to prevent the
copying of a specific document includes comparing read
image data with image data representing the specific
document stored in memory in advance, determining based
25 upon the comparison whether the image is one that may be
copied, and executing processing on the printer side in

such a manner that the image will not be printed out normally if the result of the determination is that copying is not allowed.

Recently, however, advances in networking and
5 electronic filing have been made and images in the form of digital information are now being exchanged over networks. As a consequence, it is difficult to prevent unlawful copying of digitized copyrighted documents and images merely by a copying preventing function provided
10 on the printer side.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is
15 to provide an image processing apparatus, image processing method and associated storage medium ideal for protecting copyrighted articles.

According to the present invention, the foregoing object is attained by providing an image processing
20 apparatus comprising: input means for inputting image data; detecting means for detecting information relating to a copyright contained in the input image data; querying means which, if no information relating to the copyright is detected, is for querying a database as to
25 whether information relating to a copyright corresponding to an image represented by the input image

data exists in the database; and add-on means for adding information relating to a copyright, which conforms to the result of querying the database, onto the input image data.

5 Another object of the present invention is to provide an image processing apparatus, image processing method and associated storage medium having novel functions.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

15

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating an example of the construction of a scanner according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of a signal processing circuit in the scanner shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of a copyright control information add-on unit shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a diagram useful in describing the manner in which copyright control information is added onto the image of a copyrighted article;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart useful in describing the
5 generation of header data;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of a copyright control information add-on unit according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 7 is a diagram useful in describing the manner in which copyright control information is added onto the image of a copyrighted article in the second embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a flowchart useful in describing the generation of a copyright mark;

15 Fig. 9 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of a copyright control information add-on unit according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a diagram useful in describing the
20 manner in which copyright control information is added onto the image of a copyrighted article in the third embodiment;

Fig. 11 is a flowchart useful in describing the generation of a bar code;

25 Fig. 12 is a diagram showing the configuration of a system according to a fourth embodiment of the present

invention;

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing the flow of processing according to the fourth embodiment; and

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing the flow of processing
5 according to the fourth embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will
10 now be described in detail with reference to the drawings. It should be noted that images acquired from all publications capable of being copyrighted and all images capable of being copyrighted shall be referred to as "copyrighted articles".

15

[First Embodiment]

Scanner

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating an example of the construction of a scanner 1000 according to this
20 embodiment. The scanner 1000 includes a scanner main body 1000a and a document feeder 1000b.

The scanner main body 1000a includes a glass platen 1010 on which a document is placed, and a first mirror unit 1012. The first mirror unit 1012 includes a
25 halogen lamp 1005 for illuminating a document, and a first reflecting mirror 1002. A second mirror unit 1020

includes a second reflecting mirror 1003 and a third reflecting mirror 1004. A lens unit 1001 is for forming the image of reflecting light from a document onto a color CCD linear image sensor (referred to simply as a "CCD" below) 1100. A glass platen 1009 is for a case where continuous reading of documents is performed using the document feeder 1000b.

Scanning for reading a document in the arrangement described above will now be described. A document is placed upon the glass platen 1010 and the mirror units 1012 and 1020 are transported in the direction of arrow A (the sub-scan direction) at a speed of 2:1 by a stepping motor 1014 so that the image of the document will be read. In this case movement of the mirror units 1012 and 1020 starts from the positions indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The document feeder 1000b includes a paper supply tray 1006 for supplying documents, a pick-up roller 1007 for picking up a document, feed rollers 1008 for feeding a document, and a paper drop tray 1011. Documents are stacked on the paper supply tray 1006 in such a manner that the sides to be scanned are faced upward.

In a case where a single side of a document is to be scanned, the document is sent to the feed rollers 1008 by the pick-up roller 1007. The document fed by the feed rollers 1008 in conformity with the scanning

timing is transported along the path indicated by the dotted-line arrows, passes by the glass platen 1009 and is ejected into the paper drop tray 1011. Light reflected from the document passing above the glass
5 platen 1009 has its image formed on the CCD 1100 through the first mirror units 1012, 1020 and lens unit 1001.

In a case where both sides of a document are to be scanned, the document fed by the pick-up roller 1007 is transported along the path indicated by the solid arrows
10 and the image on the front side of the document is read as the front side passes by the glass platen 1009. The document is then turned over in accordance with the transport path indicated by the solid arrows and has the image on its back side read from a direction opposite
15 that in which the front side was read. The document is then ejected into the paper drop tray 1011 in a manner similar to that when one side only is read. It should be noted that the direction in which the document is transported above the glass platen 1009 is the direction
20 indicated by arrow B when the front side is read and the direction indicated by arrow C when the back side is read. Accordingly, reading in the direction of arrow B shall be referred to as reading in the forward direction and reading in the direction of arrow C shall be
25 referred to as reading in the reverse direction.

Image processing circuit

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of a signal processing circuit in the scanner 1000.

5 Signals of respective colors output from the CCD 1100 enter an analog signal processor 2001, where the signals are sampled and held, adjusted to a predetermined signal level by a gain control amplifier and then converted to digital data of eight bits per
10 color by an A/D converter. It should be noted that the amplifier gain and the reference level (offset) of the A/D converter in the analog signal processor 2001 are changed over in dependence upon the direction in which the image is read.

15 A shading correction unit 2002, which corrects for a variance in sensitivity from one pixel to another in the CCD 1100, has two types of correction data in conformity with the reading direction (forward or reverse). The reason for this is that the signals
20 output from the CCD 1100 are color signals that differ depending upon the reading direction. This derives from that the fact that the charge transfer path in the CCD 1100 differs depending upon the reading direction (forward or reverse). It should be noted that the
25 shading correction unit 2002 possesses also a function which corrects for a signal shift (color shift) caused

by difference is the spacing positions of R, G, B lines in the CCD 1100.

A masking correction unit 2003, which corrects the RGB color space, has two types of correction
5 coefficients that correspond to the reading directions (forward and reverse). Accordingly, the output of the masking correction unit 2003 is fixed in regard to the color regardless of the reading direction.

Control information relating to copyright is added
10 by a copyright control information add-on unit 2004 onto the digital data of each color normalized by the processing executed by the units from the analog signal processor 2001 to the masking correction unit 2003. The adding on of the copyright control information will be
15 described in detail later. The digital data of each color onto which the copyright control information has been added is stored temporarily in a memory 2005 and, in response to a command from the user, is sent to a device such as a film recorder, printer, personal
20 computer or facsimile machine.

Gain and offset of the analog signal processor 2001, memory control for adjustment of the color shift by the shading correction unit 2002 and setting and control of the correction coefficients of the masking
25 correction unit 2003 in the circuit described above are managed by a controller 2007. A clock and timing pulses

necessary for each block are generated by a timing generator 2006, which is controlled by the controller 2007.

In the description rendered above, an image scanner
5 is taken as an example of the image input device.

However, this does not impose a limitation upon the invention. For example, images may be input from image input devices such as a digital still camera, digital video camera and film scanner. In addition, a case in
10 which an image that has been stored on a recording medium such as an optical disk or magnetic disk is input also is covered by this embodiment.

Copyright control information

15 Fig. 4 is a diagram useful in describing the addition of copyright control information to an image of a copyrighted article. Here control information relating to a copyright is added on as header data to an area (referred to as a "non-image area" below) other
20 than a data area of an image of interest.

The header data includes an enable/disable flag 4001 for determining whether printing should be allowed or not, and a lock code 4002, which is a code specific to a copyrighted article that contains an electronic
25 file. The image is printable if the enable/disable flag 4001 is logical "1" and is not printable if the

enable/disable flag 4001 is logical "0". In an instance where it is desired to print image data for which the enable/disable flag 4001 is logical "0", it is necessary to acquire, upon paying suitable compensation, a code
5 corresponding to the lock code 4002 from the publisher or author possessing the copyright.

The enable/disable flag 4001 is utilized not only to indicate whether printing is allowed or not but also to determine whether or not it is allowed to record on
10 film by a film recorder, to record on a recording medium such as an optical disk, magnetic disk, smart card or compact flash (CF) card, or to transmit via a network or communication line.

15 Copyright control information add-on unit

Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of the copyright control information add-on unit 2004.

As shown in Fig. 3, the copyright control
20 information add-on unit 2004 includes an image memory 3001 for storing the image data of a document; a header data generator 3002 for generating copyright control information based upon information from a controller 3004; a header data add-on unit 3003 for adding header
25 data, which is generated by the header data generator 3002, onto image data; the controller 3004, for

controlling the designation, display and communication
of control information relating to a copyright; a
copyright information display unit 3005 for displaying
information relating to a copyright; a host computer
5 3006 for managing a database machine 3007; and a line
3008.

When image data output from the masking correction
unit 2003 is stored in the image memory 3001, the
controller 3004 accesses the external host computer 3006
10 via the line 3008 and checks to see whether the image
represented by image data that has been stored in the
image memory 3001 is a copyrighted article. More
specifically, the controller 3004 sends the image data
or a part thereof stored in the image memory 3001 to the
15 host computer 3006 and receives information relating to
the copyright that corresponds to this image data. Of
course, if there is no information relating to a
copyright corresponding to this image data, the host
computer 3006 issues a response indicating "no
20 information relating to copyright".

The controller 3004 then instructs the header data
generator 3002 to generate header data. The header data
generated is added onto the image data by header data
add-on unit 3003. Copyright control information that
25 has been or will be added onto the image data is
displayed on the copyright information display unit

3005.

Generation of the header data will be described with reference to Fig. 5. The processing shown in Fig. 5 is executed by the controller 3004.

5 If image data is stored in the image memory 3001 (S5001), the controller 3004 conducts a search to determine whether the image data has header data that includes copyright control information (S5002). Processing exits if header data is found.

10 If there is no header data, the controller 3004 accesses the database machine 3007 via the host computer 3006 (S5004) to determine whether the image represented by the image data is a copyrighted article (S5005). For example, if image data corresponding to or resembling
15 image data stored in the image memory 3001 has been registered in the database machine 3007 as a copyrighted article, then the controller 3004 judges that the image data stored in the image memory 3001 represents a
20 copyrighted article and sets the enable/disable flag 4001 to "0" (S5006). The controller 3004 receives the code corresponding to this copyrighted article via the host computer 3006 (S5007), sets the received code as the lock code (S5008) and terminates processing.

 On the other hand, if image data corresponding to
25 or resembling image data stored in the image memory 3001 has not been registered in the database machine 3007,

then the controller 3004 sets the enable/disable flag
4001 to "1" (S5009) and sets "111...1", for example, as
the lock code 4002 to indicate that the image
represented by the image data stored in the image memory
5 3001 is not a copyrighted article. The value set as the
lock code 4002 is not particularly limited as long as it
does not overlap the code specific to the copyrighted
article.

Thus, header data inclusive of copyright control
10 information can be added onto image data by the
copyright control information add-on unit 2004, thereby
making it possible to protect the copyright of the image
data. It should be noted that adding printing inhibit
information to an image, which has been created by the
15 user him/herself, for the purpose of protecting the
copyright of the image can be carried out by connecting
a copyright information input unit to the copyright
control information add-on unit 2004, etc.

20 [Second Embodiment]

A second embodiment of the present invention will
now be described. Components in this embodiment
substantially similar to those of the first embodiment
are designated by like reference characters and are not
25 described in detail again.

Fig. 7 is a diagram useful in describing the manner

in which copyright control information is added onto the image of a copyrighted article in the second embodiment. Here a copyright mark serving as control information relating to a copyright is added onto the non-image area of an image of interest. The copyright mark is composed of a mark representing printing enable/disable (e.g., a diagonal line attached to a copyright mark shown in Fig. 7 indicates printing disable), a logo of the supplier and a management number of the copyrighted article. If it is desired to print an image represented by image data having a copyright mark for which disable has been set, it is necessary to acquire the code of the management number from the publisher or author possessing the copyright. It should be noted that a watermark can be utilized as the copyright mark.

Fig. 6 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of the copyright control information add-on unit 2004 according to the second embodiment. The copyright control information add-on unit 2004 in this embodiment includes a copyright mark generator 6002 for generating copyright control information based upon information from the controller 3004, and a copyright mark add-on unit 6003 for adding the copyright mark, which has been generated by the copyright mark generator 6002, onto image data.

Generation of the copyright mark will be described

with reference to Fig. 8. The processing shown in Fig. 8 is executed by the controller 3004.

If image data is stored in the image memory 3001 (S8001), the controller 3004 conducts a search to
5 determine whether the image data has a copyright mark (S8002). Processing exits if a copyright mark is found.

If there is no copyright mark, the controller 3004 accesses the database machine 3007 via the host computer 3006 (S8004) to determine whether the image represented
10 by the image data is a copyrighted article (S8005). For example, if image data corresponding to or resembling image data stored in the image memory 3001 has been registered in the database machine 3007 as a copyrighted article, then the controller 3004 judges that the image
15 data stored in the image memory 3001 represents a copyrighted article and sets the copyright mark to disable (S8006). The controller 3004 receives the logo and the management number corresponding to this copyrighted article via the host computer 3006 (S8007),
20 sets the received logo and management number as the copyright mark (S8008) and terminates processing.

On the other hand, if image data corresponding to or resembling image data stored in the image memory 3001 has not been registered in the database machine 3007,
25 then the controller 3004 sets the copyright mark to enable (S8009) and sets information indicative of "no

copyright mark" as the copyright mark (S8010).

Thus, a copyright mark inclusive of copyright control information can be added onto image data by the copyright control information add-on unit 2004, thereby
5 making it possible to protect the copyright of the image data. It should be noted that adding a copyright mark to an image, which has been created by the user him/herself, for the purpose of protecting the copyright of the image can be carried out by connecting a
10 copyright information input unit to the copyright control information add-on unit 2004, etc.

[Third Embodiment]

A third embodiment of the present invention will
15 now be described. Components in this embodiment substantially similar to those of the first embodiment are designated by like reference characters and are not described in detail again.

Fig. 10 is a diagram useful in describing the
20 manner in which copyright control information is added onto the image of a copyrighted article in the third embodiment. Here a bar code serving as control information relating to a copyright is added onto the non-image area of an image of interest. The bar code is
25 composed of an enable/disable flag representing whether printing should be allowed or not, and a lock code. If

it is desired to print an image represented by image data for which the enable/disable flag has been set to disable, it is necessary to acquire the code corresponding to this copyrighted article from the publisher or author possessing the copyright.

Fig. 9 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the construction of the copyright control information add-on unit 2004 according to the third embodiment. The copyright control information add-on unit 2004 in this embodiment includes a bar code generator 9002 for generating a bar code, which indicates copyright control information, based upon information from the controller 3004, and a bar code add-on unit 9003 for adding the bar code, which has been generated by the bar code generator 9002, onto image data.

Generation of the copyright mark will be described with reference to Fig. 11. The processing shown in Fig. 11 is executed by the controller 3004.

If image data is stored in the image memory 3001 (S1101), the controller 3004 conducts a search to determine whether the image data has a bar code (S1102). Processing exits if a copyright mark is found.

If there is no bar code, the controller 3004 accesses the database machine 3007 via the host computer 3006 (S1104) to determine whether the image represented by the image data is a copyrighted article (S1105). For

example, if image data corresponding to or resembling
image data stored in the image memory 3001 has been
registered in the database machine 3007 as a copyrighted
article, then the controller 3004 judges that the image
5 data stored in the image memory 3001 represents a
copyrighted article and sets the enable/disable flag to
disable (S1106). The controller 3004 receives the code
corresponding to this copyrighted article via the host
computer 3006 (S1107), sets the received code as the
10 lock code (S1108) and terminates processing.

On the other hand, if image data corresponding to
or resembling image data stored in the image memory 3001
has not been registered in the database machine 3007,
then the controller 3004 sets the enable/disable flag to
15 enable (S1109).

Thus, a bar code inclusive of copyright control
information can be added onto image data by the
copyright control information add-on unit 2004, thereby
making it possible to protect the copyright of the image
20 data. It should be noted that adding a bar code to an
image, which has been created by the user him/herself,
for the purpose of protecting the copyright of the image
can be carried out by connecting a copyright information
input unit to the copyright control information add-on
25 unit 2004, etc.

Thus, in accordance with each of the embodiments

described above, control information relating to a
copyright can be added onto image data when a
copyrighted article is scanned or after it is scanned.
This makes it possible to prevent unlawful copying such
5 as copying or second-generation copying of copyrighted
articles, thereby making it possible to prevent the
unauthorized distribution of copyrighted articles as
digital data.

10 [Fourth Embodiment]

An example in which (image) data is registered in
the database machine 3007 will be described in the
fourth embodiment.

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing the configuration of a
15 system comprising the database machine 3007, the
computer 1201 and a network.

Described below is the procedure through which the
operator of the computer 1201 in the system of Fig. 12
registers a copyright with the database machine 3007,
20 and an example in which data that has been registered
for copyright in the database machine 3007 is
distributed to requesting user devices via the host
computer 3006.

First, the operator of the computer 1201 is
25 connected to the host computer 3006 and database machine
3007 via the network, such as the Internet. It should

be noted that the network is not limited to the Internet and may be a cable, wireless or optical communication line, etc.

(Image) data captured by photography or created by
5 the operator of the computer 1201 is input from a
scanner, digital camera or storage medium such as
optical disk (none of which are shown) connected to the
computer via an interface. If necessary, the entered
(image) data is edited by a software executed in the
10 computer 1201 and stored in a storage unit such as the
hard disk of the computer.

The operator operates a keyboard, mouse, etc., of
the computer 1201 to output copyright registration
request data to the host computer 3006, which manages
15 the database machine 3007, via the network (S1301 in
Fig. 13). It should be noted that the registration
request data includes information concerning the term
over which copyright of the (image) data is desired to
be protected, information on monetary compensation when
20 the data is distributed (printed), information
concerning the amount of this data and information
related to the holder of the copyright.

In conformity with the information concerning the
desired term of copyright protection and the information
25 concerning the amount of data, the host computer 3006
sends data requesting a fee back to the computer 1201

via the above-mentioned network (S1302).

The fee consists of a commission required for protection of a copyright for which compensation is demanded of a user 1202, shown in Fig. 12, who has
5 issued a distribution/print request when the copyrighted article is to be distributed/printed, and a commission for executing processing to collect compensation for distributed data from the destination of the distributed data when the (image) data is published on a Web page
10 possessed by the host computer 3006 and distribution of this (image) data is carried out.

The commission concerning publication at a website is collected at regular intervals during the term of publication and is a uniform commission at the start of
15 publication. However, the greater the number of distributions in response to distribution requests during the term of publication of this (image) data on the Web page, the lower the commission at the regular intervals becomes. Further, the shorter the term of
20 publication of the (image) data on the Web page, the lower the commission.

In a case where the operator of the computer 1201 wishes to protect a copyright by paying the fee, the operator sends notification of consent to pay the fee
25 for copyright protection and the image (data) to be registered to the host computer 3006 via the network.

When publication on a Web page is desired, the operator of the computer 1201 sends the computer 3006 notification also of consent to pay the fee for publication on the Web page and for processing to
5 collect compensation (S1303).

It should be noted that the above-mentioned compensation is not uniquely decided by the request from the computer 1201. It may be decided by a practical compensation setting at the host computer 3006 or by a
10 discussion between the operators of the host computer 3006 and computer 1200. Further, compensation may be decided by the circumstances of trial publication and distribution on the Web page possessed by the host computer 3006.

15 The host computer 3006 receives the consent to pay the fee as well as the (image) data, embeds (a) information indicative of the copyrighted article, which information corresponds to the lock code, copyright mark or bar code described in the first to third embodiments,
20 (b) the code specific to the copyrighted article and (c) the address information of the host computer 3006 such as Uniform Resource Locator (URL) in the received (image) data in the form of an electronic watermark, and then sends the resulting data to the computer 1201 via
25 the network (S1304). Subsequently, this (image) data embedded the electronic watermark is used, as a result

of which data other than (image) data for which a copyright has been registered will not be circulated.

Any method of embedding the electronic watermark may be used. For example, the method may be one in
5 which data is superimposed upon data having a frequency that is invisible to the eye or, in the case of a data image, one in which information is superimposed using a yellow color that is almost invisible to the eye.

In a case where this (image) data is printed,
10 (image) data having an embedded electronic watermark will be printed. When printing (copying) based upon this printed matter is performed, electronic watermark extraction means installed in a printing apparatus 1203 shown in Fig. 12 can be used. By way of example, the
15 electronic watermark is converted to frequency data and the absence or presence of an electronic watermark at a specific frequency is investigated. By using color separation, the absence or presence of a color component (yellow) not readily visible to the eye can be
20 determined. Verification of a copyright from the printing apparatus 1203 to the host computer 3006 can be executed and, as a result, compensation for printing of the copyrighted article can be collected. The details will be described with reference to Fig. 14.

25 Information indicative of a copyrighted article corresponding to the lock code, copyright mark or bar

code described earlier, the code specific to the copyrighted article (the copyrighted article management code) and the address information of the host computer 3006 are embedded as the electronic watermark at the
5 host computer 3006 and the result is stored in the database machine 3007.

In a case where a request to distribute the (image) data published on a Web page arrives at the host computer 3006 via the network (S1305), the host computer
10 3006 requests compensation from the distribution requesting user 1202 in accordance with the compensation information decided by any of the methods mentioned above (S1306). When notification of consent is received (S1307) from the distribution requesting user 1202 via
15 the network in response to this request, the (image) data having the embedded electronic watermark stored in the database machine 3007 is distributed to the distribution requesting user 1202 by the host computer 3006 (S1308).

20 It should be noted that when this distribution of data is carried out, the computer 1201 (the holder of the copyright) is notified that generation of monetary compensation accompanied the distribution (S1309).

The processing for scanning and printing printed
25 matter based upon copyrighted (image) data as in the first to third embodiment will now be described in

accordance with Fig. 14.

(Image) data that has thus been distributed has an embedded electronic watermark. If it is assumed, therefore, that printed matter based upon this (image) data has been scanned, the host computer 3006 is queried in the manner described in the first to third embodiments. Querying is carried out by using the address information of the host computer 3006 contained in the electronic watermark information. In response to the query, the operation (S1401) for verifying the copyright of the distributed (image) data in the host computer 3006 is carried out and the compensation request (S1402) conforming to such verification is issued.

In a case where notification of consent to the compensation request has been received from the print apparatus 1203, the host computer 3006 gives notification of permission to print to the print apparatus 1203 (S1404) and notifies the computer 1201 of generation of compensation (S1405).

By virtue of the arrangement described above, it is possible to register the copyright of (image) data in the host computer 3006, publish the (image) data on a Web page, distribute the (image) data, collect compensation and protect a copyright when printed matter is scanned/printed

It should be noted that an arrangement may be adopted in which when the address of the computer 1201, such as a TCP/IP address, URL, an E-mail address or the like, also is added onto registration request data at
5 S1301 and the host computer 3006 distributes the (image) data in response to a distribution request, the address of the computer 1201 also is added onto the distributed (image) data as an electronic watermark. As a result, the distribution requesting user obtains the address
10 information of the computer 1201 from the electronic watermark and accesses the computer 1201 directly, thereby making it possible to acquire other (image) data directly from the operator of the computer 1201.

15 [Other Embodiment]

The present invention can be applied to a system constituted by a plurality of devices (e.g., a host computer, interface, reader, printer, etc.) or to an apparatus comprising a single device (e.g., a copier or
20 facsimile machine, etc.).

Furthermore, it goes without saying that the invention is attained by supplying a storage medium (or recording medium) storing the program codes of the software for performing the functions of the foregoing
25 embodiments to a system or an apparatus, reading the program codes with a computer (e.g., a CPU or MPU) of

the system or apparatus from the storage medium, and then executing the program codes.

In this case, the program codes read from the storage medium implement the novel functions of the invention, and the storage medium storing the program codes constitutes the invention.

Furthermore, besides the case where the aforesaid functions according to the embodiments are implemented by executing the program codes read by a computer, it goes without saying that the present invention covers a case where an operating system or the like running on the computer performs a part of or the entire process in accordance with the designation of program codes and implements the functions according to the embodiments.

It goes without saying that the present invention further covers a case where, after the program codes read from the storage medium are written in a function expansion board inserted into the computer or in a memory provided in a function expansion unit connected to the computer, a CPU or the like contained in the function expansion board or function expansion unit performs a part of or the entire process in accordance with the designation of program codes and implements the functions of the above embodiments.

In a case where the present invention is applied to the above-mentioned storage medium, program code

corresponding to the above-described flowcharts would be stored on the storage medium.

Thus, as described above, an object of the present invention is to provide an image processing apparatus
5 and method which function to protect the copyright of articles such as digitized documents and images. In particular, an object of the present invention is to provide copyright protection in terms of image processing by furnishing various input image data with
10 copyright-related information in suitable and reliable fashion.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood
15 that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.